HATCH TOWN
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(UNAUDITED)

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2005

#### HATCH TOWN

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#### Compilation Report of Independent Certified Public Accountants

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The Honorable Mayor and Town Council Hatch, Utah

We have compiled the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Town of Hatch, Utah, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2005, which collectively comprised the Town's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents, in accordance with Statements on Standards for Accounting and Review Services issued by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants.

A compilation is limited to presenting in the form of financial statements information that is the representation of management. We have not audited or reviewed the accompanying financial statements and accordingly, do not express an opinion, or any other form of assurance, on them.

The Management's Discussion and Analysis are not a required part of the basic financial statement but are supplementary information required by the Governmental Accounting Standings Board. We have compiled the supplementary information from information that is the representation of management, without audit or review. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion or any other form of assurance on the supplementary information.

KEMP, BURDICK, HINTON & HALL, L.C.

January 6, 2006

#### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

As management of the Town of Hatch (Town), we offer readers of the Town's financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the Town for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2005. Please read it in conjunction with the accompanying basic financial statements.

#### FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- Total assets exceed total liabilities (net assets) by \$481,148 at the close of the fiscal year.
- Total net assets increased by \$12,155.
- Total revenues from all sources were \$81,850 and the total cost of all Town programs was \$69,695.
- Total revenue received in the General Fund was \$11,152 more than the final budget and expenditures were \$17,706 less than the final budget.
- At the end of the current fiscal year, unreserved fund balance for the General Fund was \$9,486 or 25.7% of total General Fund expenditures.

#### USING THIS ANNUAL REPORT

This annual report consists of a series of financial statements. The three components of the financial statements are: (1) Government-wide financial statements which include the Statement of Net Assets and the Statement of Activities. These statements provide information about the activities of the Town as a whole. (2) Fund financial statements tell how these services were financed in the short term as well as what remains for future spending. Fund financial statements also report the Town's operations in more detail than the government-wide statements. (3) Notes to the financial statements.

#### Reporting the Town as a Whole

#### The Statement of Net Assets and the Statement of Activities (Government-wide)

A frequently asked question regarding the Town's financial health is whether the year's activities contributed positively to the overall financial well-being. The Statement of Net Assets and the Statement of Activities report information about the Town as a whole and about its activities in a way that helps answer this question. These statements include all assets and liabilities using the accrual basis of accounting, which is similar to the accounting used by most private-sector companies. All of the current year's revenues and expenses are taken into account regardless of when cash is received or paid.

These two statements report the Town's net assets and changes in them. Net assets, the difference between assets and liabilities, are one way to measure the Town's financial health, or financial position. Over time, increases or decreases in net assets are an indicator of whether the financial health is improving or deteriorating. However, it is important to consider other non-financial factors such as changes in the Town's property tax base or jurisdiction, the availability of capital projects, and condition of the Town's assets to accurately assess the overall health of the Town. The Statement of Net Assets and the Statement of Activities, present information about the following:

- Government activities All of the Town's basic services are considered to be governmental
  activities, including general government, public safety, public works/streets, and parks and
  recreation. Property taxes, sales taxes, intergovernmental revenues and charges for services
  finance most of these activities.
- Proprietary activities/Business type activities The Town currently only has one proprietary activities fund. It is the water fund.

#### GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

Net assets may serve over time as a useful indicator of the Town's financial position. The Town's combined assets exceed liabilities by \$481,148 as of June 30, 2005 as shown on the following condensed statement of net assets.

			nmental vities			Busine: activ		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
	6/	3 <b>0/2</b> 005	6/	30/ <b>20</b> 04	6/	/30/2005	6/	30/2004
Current and other assets	\$	51,470	\$	29,539	\$	108,294	\$	110,883
Capital assets		90,244	•	96,931		352,639		364,834
Total assets		141,714		126,470		460,933		475,717
Long-term liabilities outstanding		17,942		<b>26,</b> 389		103,557		106,805
Other liabilities		-	٠	· <u>-</u>		<u>-</u>		
Total liabilities		17,942		<b>26,</b> 389		103,557		106,805
Net assets:							•	
Invested in capital assets, net								
of related debt		72,302		70,542		249,082		258,029
Restricted		41,984		<b>28,</b> 577		6,142		6,142
Unrestricted		9,486		962		102,152		104,741
Total net assets	\$	123,772	\$	100,081	\$	357,376	\$	368,912

#### Governmental Activities

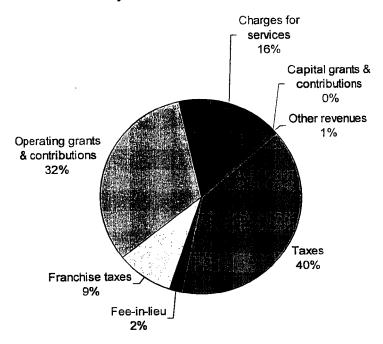
The cost of all Governmental activities this year was \$35,130. \$9,696 of this cost was paid for by those who directly benefited from the programs, \$18,836 was subsidized by grants received from other governmental organizations for operations and capital activities. Overall governmental program revenues, including intergovernmental aid and fees for services were \$28,532. General revenues, including taxes and investment earnings totaled \$30,289.

The Town's programs include: General Government, Public Safety, Public Works/Streets, and Parks and Recreation. Each programs' net cost (total cost less revenues generated by the activities) is presented below. The net cost shows the extent to which the Town's general taxes support each of the Town's programs.

	<u> </u>	Govern activ				Busines		
	6/:	30/2005	6/3	30/2004	6/:	30/2005	6/:	30/2004
Revenues:								
Program revenues:								
Charges for services	\$	9,696	\$	9,015	\$	21,500	\$	30,067
Operating grants and								
contributions		18,836		16,627		-		-
Capital grants and								
contributions		-		-		-		-
General revenues:								
Taxes		28,723		20,116		-		-
Fee-in-lieu		1,085		1,336		-		•
Investment earnings		481		449		1,529		962
Total revenues		58,821		47,543		23,029		31,029
Expenses:								
General government		17,543		1 <b>8,</b> 330		-		-
Public safety		6,664		8,639		-		-
Public works/Streets		7,518		<b>22,</b> 899		-		
Parks and recreation		3,405		<b>7,</b> 886		-		-
Interest on long-term debt		-		-		3,772		5,530
Water				-		30,793		24,385
Total expenses		35,130		57,754		34,565		29,915
Increase in net assets		23,691	<del></del>	(10,211)		(11,536)		1,114
Net assets, beginning		100,081		110,292	·	368,912		367, <b>798</b>
Net assets, ending	\$	123,772	\$_	100,081	\$	35 <b>7,3</b> 76	\$_	368,912

Total resources available during the year to finance governmental operations were \$158,902 consisting of Net assets at July 1, 2004 of \$100,081, program revenues of \$28,532 and General Revenues of \$30,289. Total Governmental Activities expenses during the year were \$35,130; thus Governmental Net Assets were increased by \$23,691 to \$123,772.



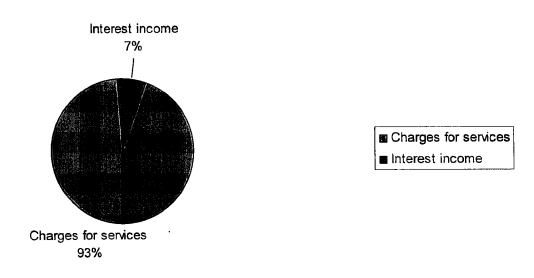


The following graphs compare program expenses to program revenues for this year and provide a breakdown of revenues by source for all governmental activities:

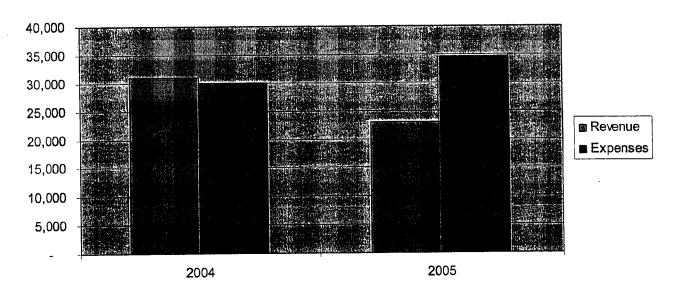
# Expenses and Program Revenues - Governmental Activities \$20,000 \$15,000 \$10,000 \$5,000 \$General government Public safety Public works/Streets Parks and recreation

The following graphs provide a breakdown of current year proprietary revenue by source, and a two year comparison of revenue and expenses.

#### Revenues by Source - Current Year



#### Comparison of Revenues & Expenses by Year



#### General Fund Budgetary Highlights

The final appropriations for the General Fund at year-end were \$17,706 more than actual expenditures. Actual revenues were greater than the final budget by \$11,152 mainly due to general sales and use taxes and franchise tax revenue. No budget amendments were made during the year.

#### CAPITAL ASSET AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

#### Capital Assets

The capital assets of the Town are those assets that are used in performance of Town functions. Capital Assets include land, buildings, and equipment. At the end of fiscal year 2005, net capital assets of the government activities totaled \$90,244 and net capital assets of the business-type activities totaled \$352,639. Depreciation on capital assets is recognized in the Government-Wide financial statements. (See note 6 to the financial statements.)

#### Debt

At the end of fiscal year 2005, the Town's total government and proprietary debt outstanding was \$17,942 and \$103,557 respectively. During the fiscal year, the Town's debt decreased by \$11,695. (See note 7 to the financial statement.)

#### NEXT YEAR'S BUDGET AND ECONOMIC FACTORS

In considering the Town Budget for fiscal year 2005/2006, the Town Board and management estimated the budget for operating revenues and expenditures will be similar to this year.

#### CONTACTING THE TOWN'S FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the Town's finances for all those with an interest in the government's finances and to show the Town's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact Jacie Torgerson, Town Clerk of the Town of Hatch, P.O. Box 625, Hatch, UT, 84735 or call 435-735-4364.

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### TOWN OF HATCH Statement of Net Assets June 30, 2005

	ernmental ctivities		siness-type Activities	Total
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 46,985	\$	100,366	\$ 147,351
Receivables (net of allowance)	4,485		1,786	6,271
Temporarily restricted assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	-		6,142	6,142
Capital assets (net of accumulated depreciation):				
Land	2,200		-	2,200
Buildings	85,257		-	85,257
Equipment	2,787		-	2,787
Distribution system	 -		352,639	 352,639
Total assets	141,714		460,933	 602,647
Liabilities				
Accounts payable and other current liabilities	-		-	-
Noncurrent liabilities:				
Due within one year	8,905		1,757	10,662
Due in more than one year	9,037		101,800_	 110,837
Total liabilities	17,942	_	103,557	121,499
Net Assets				
Invested in capital assets, net of				
related debt	72,302		249,082	321,384
Restricted for:				
Debt service	-		6,142	6,142
Fire Department	41,984		-	41,984
Class C roads	-		-	-
Unrestricted	 9 <b>,48</b> 6		102,152	 111,638
Total Net Assets	\$ 123,772	\$	357,376	\$ 481,148

## TOWN OF HATCH Statement of Activities Year Ended June 30, 2005

				Program Revenues	Revenues			2	let (Expense)	Revenue	Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes	
Functions/Programs	Expenses	Charges for Services	<u> </u>	Operating Grants & Contributions	nting ts & utions	Capital Grants & Contributions	tal s & utions	Gover	Governmental Activities	Busir Act	Business-type Activities	
Governmental activities:	\$ 17.543	69	728	€9	3,362	ક્ક	1	છ	(13,453)	64	•	
Public safetv			1,985		5,085		1		406		1	
Public works/Streets	7,518	φ,	6,903		10,389		ı		9,774		1	
Parks and recreation	3,405		80		1		٠		(3,325)		,	
Total governmental activities	35,130	6	969'6		18,836		1		(6,598)		1	
Business-type activities:	373 7 6		21 500		ı		,		•		(13,065)	
Utility Fund Total business-type activities	34,565	21,	21,500								(13,065)	
	General Revenues:											
	Taxes:											
	Property taxes levied for		general purposes						6,536		1	
	Sales and use taxes	(es							16,741		1	
	Fee-in-lieu								1,085		1	
	Franchise taxes								5,446		1	
	Unrestricted investment earnings	ment earnings							481		1,529	
	Transfers								1		-	
	Total general rev	Total general revenues & transfers	'n						30,289		1,529	
	Change in net assets	assets							23,691		(11,536)	
	Net accets - heginning	. 6							100,081		368,912	
	Net assets - ending	o.						€9	123,772	S	357,376	
	D											

#### TOWN OF HATCH Balance Sheet Governmental Funds June 30, 2005

Assets:	Gen	eral Fund	Gove	Total ernmental Funds
Cash	\$	46,985	\$	46,985
Receivables		4,485		4,485
Total Assets	\$	51,470	\$	51,470
Liabilities and Fund Balances:				
Liabilities:				
Accounts Payable		-	\$	-
Total Liabilities		-		
Fund Balances:				
Reserved		41,984		41,984
Unreserved	<del></del>	9,486		9,486
Total Fund Balances		51,470		51,470
Total liabilities and fund balance	\$	51,470		
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the stare different because:	tatemer	it of net asse	ts	
Capital assets used in governmental activities are resources and, therefore, are not reported in the Some liabilities, including bonds payable and capi	funds.			90,244
are not due and payable in the current period and	l therefe	ore are		
not reported in the funds.				(17,942)
Net assets of governmental activities			\$	123,772

## TOWN OF HATCH Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances Governmental Funds Year Ended June 30, 2005

	Gene	eral Fund
Revenues:		
Property taxes	\$	6,536
Fee-in-lieu taxes		1,085
General sales & use taxes		16,741
Franchise taxes		5,446
Licenses & permits		163
Intergovernmental revenue		13,292
Charges for services		8,969
Other		6,589
Total Revenues		58,821
Expenditures:		
General government		13,109
Public safety		4,411
Public works/Streets		15 <b>,9</b> 65
Parks and recreation		3,405
Total Expenditures		36,890
Net change in fund balances		21,931
Fund Balance - Beginning of Year		29,539
Fund Balance - End of Year	\$	51,470

#### TOWN OF HATCH

# Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds To the Statement of Activities For the Year Ended June 30, 2005

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:	
Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds	\$ 21,931
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the costs of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives	
and reported as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which depreciation exceeded capital outlays in the current period.	(6,687)
Repayment of bond principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the statement of net assets.	8,447
Change in net assets of governmental activities	\$ 23,691

# TOWN OF HATCH General Fund Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances Budget and Actual Year Ended June 30, 2005

	0	Budget A	\moun	ts Final	actual mounts	Fina Fa	ance with al Budget avorable favorable)
Revenues:							
Property taxes	\$	7,70 <b>0</b>	\$	7,700	\$ 6,536	\$	(1,164)
Fee-in-lieu taxes		12,000		12,000	1,085		(10,915)
General sales & use taxes		2,000		2,000	16,741		14,741
Franchise taxes		60 <b>0</b>		600	5,446		<b>4,8</b> 46
Licenses & permits		1 <b>80</b>		180	163		(17)
Intergovernmental revenue		13,98 <b>9</b>		13,989	13,292		(697)
Charges for services		8,535		8,535	8,969		434
Other		2,665		2,665	 6,589		3,924
Total Revenues		47,669		47,669	 58,821		11,152
Expenditures:							
General government		16,700		16,700	13,109		<b>3,5</b> 91
Public safety		6,200		6,200	4,411		1,789
Public works/Streets		24,044		24,044	15,965		<b>8,0</b> 79
Parks and recreation		7,652		7,652	 3,405		4,247
Total Expenditures		54,596		54,596	36,890		17,706
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures		(6,927)		(6,927)	 21,931		28,858
Net change in fund balance		(6,927)		(6,927)	21,931		<b>28,8</b> 58
Fund Balance - Beginning of Year		29,539		29,539	 29,539		<del></del>
Fund Balance - End of Year	\$	22,612	\$	22,612	\$ 51,470	\$	28,858

#### TOWN OF HATCH Statement of Net Assets Proprietary Funds June 30, 2005

	W	ater Fund
Assets:		
Current Assets:		
Cash	\$	100 <b>,36</b> 6
Receivables		1,786
Restricted Cash		6,142
Total current assets		108,294
Noncurrent Assets:		
Property, Plant & Equipment		491,317
Accumulated Depreciation		(138,678)
Total noncurrent assets		352,639
Total Assets	\$	460,933
Liabilities:	•	
Current liabilities:		
Accounts Payable	\$	•
Current portion of long-term debt		1,757
Total Current liabilities		1,757
Noncurrent liabilities:		<del></del>
Bonds Payable		101,800
Total noncurrent liabilities		101,800
Total Liabilities		103,557
Net Assets:		
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt		249,082
Restricted for debt service		6,142
Unrestricted		102,152
Total Net Assets	\$	357,376

#### TOWN OF HATCH

#### Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Assets Proprietary Funds

#### For the Year Ended June 30, 2005

Operating Revenues:	 Water Fund
Water sales	\$ 21,440
Penalities	 60
Total Operating Revenues	21,500
Operating Expenses:	
Salaries & benefits	3 <b>,33</b> 0
General administration	4,302
Professional services	3,000
Repairs & maintenance	3,964
Supplies	2,137
Utilities	1,865
Depreciation	 12,195
Total Operating Expenses	 30,793
Operating Income	 (9,293)
Non-operating revenue/(expenses):	
Interest expense	(3,772)
Interest income	 1,529
Total Non-Operating Income (Loss)	 (2,243)
Net income before transfers	 (11,536)
Change in net assets	(11,536)
Net assets, Beginning of Year	 368,912
Net assets, End of Year	\$ 35 <b>7,3</b> 76

# TOWN OF HATCH Statement of Cash Flows Proprietary Funds For the Year Ended June 30, 2005

	Wa	iter Fund
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Cash received from customers, service fees	\$	21,430
Cash paid to suppliers		(15,268)
Cash paid to employees		(3,330)
Net cash flows from operating activities		2,832
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities:		
Interest paid on long-term debt		(3,772)
Principal payments on long-term debt		(3,248)
Net cash flows from capital and related financing activities		(7,020)
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Interest on investments		1,529
Net cash flows from capital and related financing activities		1,529
Net change in cash and cash equivalents		(2,659)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year		109,167
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	\$	106,508
Reconciliation of operating income to net cash flows		
from operating activities:		
Net operating income	\$	(9,293)
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash		
provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation/amortization		12,195
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
(Increase)/decrease in receivables		(70)
Increase/(decrease) in accounts payable		
Cash flows from operating activities	\$_	2,832

#### NOTE 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

#### General

The Town of Hatch (Town) is incorporated under the laws of the State of Utah. The Town operates under a council form of government and provides the following services: general government, public safety, public works/streets, and parks and recreation.

The financial statements of the Town have been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) as applied to government units. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. The more significant of the Town's accounting policies are described below.

#### Reporting Entity

In evaluating how to define the Town for financial reporting purposes, management has considered all potential component units. The decision to include a potential component unit in the reporting entity is made by applying the criteria set forth in GAAP. The basic, but not the only, criterion for including a potential component unit within the reporting entity is the governing body's ability to exercise oversight responsibility. The most significant manifestation of this ability is financial interdependency. Other manifestations of the ability to exercise oversight responsibility include, but are not limited to, the selection of governing authority, the designation of management, the ability to significantly influence operations and accountability for fiscal matters. The other criterion used to evaluate potential component units for inclusion or exclusion from the reporting entity is the existence of special financing relationships, regardless of whether the Town is able to exercise oversight responsibilities. Based upon the application of these criteria, there are no separate component units combined to form the reporting entity.

The accompanying financial statements include all activities of the Town.

#### Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the statement of net assets and the statement of changes in net assets) report information on all of the non-fiduciary activities of the primary government. For the most part, the effect of the inter-fund activity has been removed from these statements. Governmental activities, which normally are supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues, are reported separately from business-type activities, which rely to a significant extent on fees and charges for support.

#### NOTE 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function or segment are offset by program revenues. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function or segment. Program revenues include 1) charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by a given function or segment and 2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function or segment. Taxes and other items not properly included among program revenues are reported instead as general revenues.

#### Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting, and Financial Statement Presentation

Government-wide financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Property taxes are recognized as revenues in the year for which they are levied. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenues as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met.

The use of financial resources to acquire capital assets are capitalized as assets in the government-wide financial statements, rather than as an expenditure. Proceeds from long-term debt are recorded as a liability in the government-wide financial statements, rather than as an other financing source. Amounts paid to reduce long-term debt of the Town are reported as a reduction of a related liability, rather than as expenditures in the government-wide financial statements.

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be available when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the Town considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal period. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, debt service expenditures, as well as expenditures related to compensated absences and claims and judgments, are recorded only when payment is due.

Property taxes, licenses and interest associated with the current fiscal period are all considered to be susceptible to accrual and so have been recognized as revenues of the current fiscal period. All other revenue items are considered to be measurable and available only when cash is received by the Town.

#### NOTE 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

The General Fund is used to account for all financial resources applicable to the operations of the Town. It is the only major governmental fund of the Town.

As a general rule, the effect of inter-fund activity has been eliminated from the government-wide financial statements.

Business type fund financial statements are reported, using the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized in the accounting period in which they are earned and become measurable; expenses are recognized in the period incurred.

Business-type Funds are used to account for operations that are financed and operated in a manner similar to private business enterprises, where the intent of the Town is that the costs of providing goods or services to the general public on a continuing basis are financed or recovered primarily through user charges, or where the Town has decided that periodic determination of revenues earned, expenses incurred, and/or net income is appropriated for capital maintenance, public policy, management control, accountability or other purposes.

The Water Fund is used to account for the provision of water services to the residents of the Town. It is the Town's only business-type fund.

Private-sector standards of accounting and financial reporting issued prior to December 1, 1998, generally are followed in both the governmental-wide and proprietary fund financial statements to the extent that those standards do not conflict with or contradict guidance of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board. Governments also have the option of following subsequent private-sector guidance for their business-type activities and enterprise funds, subject to this same limitation. The Town has elected not to follow subsequent private-sector guidance.

As a general rule, the effect of inter-fund activity has been eliminated from the government-wide financial statements.

Amounts reported as *program revenues* include 1) charges to customers or applicants for goods, services, or privileges provided, 2) operating grants and contributions, and 3) capital grants and contributions, including special assessments. Internally dedicated resources are reported as general revenues rather than as program revenues. Likewise, general revenues include all taxes.

Proprietary funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from non-operating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with a proprietary fund's principal ongoing operations. The principal operating revenues of the proprietary funds are charges to customers for sales and services.

#### NOTE 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

Operating expenses for the proprietary funds include the cost of sales and services, administrative expenses, and depreciation on capital assets. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as non-operating revenues and expenses.

When both restricted and unrestricted assets are available for use, it is the government's policy to use restricted resources first, then unrestricted resources as they are needed.

#### **Deposits and Investments**

Cash includes cash on hand, demand deposits with banks and other financial institutions, deposits in other types of accounts or cash management pools that have the general characteristics of demand deposit accounts and short-term investments with original maturities of three months or less from the date of acquisition. The Town's policy allows for the investment of funds in time certificates of deposit with federally insured depositories, investment in the state treasurer's pool, and other investments as allowed by the State of Utah's Money Management Act. All investments are carried at fair value with unrealized gains and losses recorded as adjustments to interest earnings. Fair market values are based on quoted market prices.

#### Receivables and Payables

All trade accounts receivable are shown net of an allowance for uncollectibles. Due to the nature of the accounts receivable in governmental type activities, management does not consider an allowance for uncollectible accounts receivable necessary or material. Therefore, no allowance for uncollectible accounts receivable is presented.

#### Inventories and prepaid items

The costs of governmental fund-type inventories are recorded as expenditures when purchased rather than when consumed. Also, the Town's inventory of materials and supplies is deemed to be immaterial; thus, no provision for inventory has been made in these financial statements.

Certain payments to vendors reflect costs applicable to future accounting periods and are recorded as prepaid items in both the government —wide and fund financial statements.

#### **Capital Assets**

Fixed assets in the proprietary funds are carried at cost. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the assets estimated useful lives.

#### NOTE 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

When assets are retired or otherwise disposed of, the cost and related accumulated depreciation are removed from the accounts, and any resulting gain or loss is reflected in income for the period. The cost of maintenance and repairs is charged to income as incurred; significant renewals and betterments are capitalized.

Major outlays for capital assets and improvements are capitalized as projects are constructed. Interest incurred during the construction phase is reflected in the capitalized value of the asset constructed, net of interest earned on the invested proceeds over the same period.

Capital assets in governmental funds, which include property, plant, and equipment are reported in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined as assets with an individual cost of more than \$1,000 and an estimated useful life in excess of three years. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at estimated fair market value at the date of donation. The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend assets' lives are not capitalized.

In accordance with GASB 34, the Town has opted not to retroactively report infrastructure fixed assets. Infrastructure normally includes assets such as roads, curb and gutter, sidewalks, street lighting, storm drains and other improvements.

Capital assets are depreciated using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

Buildings	40 years
Streets & improvements	20 <b>ye</b> ars
Automobiles and trucks	5-7 years
Machinery and equipment	7 years

#### **Accrued Benefits**

Accumulated unpaid vacation and other employee benefit amounts are accrued as an expenditure at year end only when the Town has such a liability.

#### NOTE 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

#### Long-term Obligations

In the government-wide financial statements long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the applicable governmental activities statement of net assets. Bond premiums, discounts, and issuance costs are deferred and amortized over the life of the applicable debt. In the fund financial statements, governmental fund types recognize bond premiums and discounts, as well as bond issuance costs, during the current period. The face amount of debt issued is reported as other financing sources while discounts on debt issuances are reported as other financing uses. Issuance costs, whether or not withheld from the actual debt proceeds received, are reported as debt service expenditures.

#### **Estimates**

The preparation of financial statements, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles, requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect certain reported amounts and disclosures. Accordingly, actual results could differ from those estimates.

#### **Net Assets**

Net assets are the difference between assets and liabilities. Net assets invest in capital assets, net of related debt are capital assets, less accumulated depreciation and any outstanding debt related to the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets. Net assets are reported as restricted when there are legal limitations imposed on their use by legal limitations imposed on their use by legislation or external restrictions by other governments, creditors or grantors.

#### **Use of Restricted Assets**

When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the Town's policy to use restricted resources first, then unrestricted resources as they are needed.

#### Note 2. Reconciliation of Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

## Explanation of certain differences between the governmental fund balance sheet and government-wide statement of net assets:

The governmental fund balance sheet includes a reconciliation between total governmental fund balances and net assets of governmental activities as reported in the government-wide statement of net assets. The differences primarily result from the long-term economic focus of the statement of net assets versus the current financial resources focus of the governmental fund balance sheet. One element of that reconciliation explains that "long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds.: The details of this difference are as follows:

Bonds payable	\$ (17,942)
Net adjustment to decrease fund balance total	
governmental funds to arrive at net assets	
governmental activities	\$ (17,942)

#### Capital related items:

When capital assets (property, plant & equipment) that are to be used in governmental activities are purchased or constructed, the cost of those assets are reported as expenditures in governmental funds. However, the statement of net asset includes those capital assets among the assets of the Town as a whole.

Cost of capital assets	\$ 163,595
Accumulated depreciation	 (73,351)
Net adjustment to increase fund balance total	
governmental funds to arrive at net assets	
of governmental activities	\$ 90,244

#### Note 2. Reconciliation of Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements, Continued

### Explanation of differences between governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balance and the government-wide statement of activities:

The governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balance includes a reconciliation between net changes in fund balances-total governmental funds and changes in net assets of governmental activities as reported in the government-wide statement of activities. The first element of this reconciliation states that capital outlays are reported in the governmental funds as expenditures while the government-wide statement of activities allocates these costs over the useful lives of the assets as depreciation. While shown in the reconciliation as the net difference, the elements of this difference are as follows:

Capital Outlay	25	-
Depreciation Expense		(6,687)
Net adjustment to increase net changes in fund		
balance - total governmental funds to arrive at changes		
in net assets of governmental activities	\$	(6,687)

#### NOTE 3. Stewardship Compliance and Accountability

#### **Budgets and Budgetary Accounting**

Annual budgets are reported and adopted by the Town Council on or before June 22 for the fiscal year commencing the following July 1 in accordance with State Law. The operating budget includes proposed expenditures and the proposed sources of financing for such expenditures. Prior to June 22, a public hearing is conducted to obtain taxpayer input. Budgets are adopted and control of budget appropriations is exercised, under State Law, at the department level. Budget amendments are required to increase expenditure budgets and are adopted, in a public hearing, before the end of the fiscal year.

The General Fund budget is prepared using the modified accrual basis of accounting. Budgets for the proprietary fund types are prepared using the accrual basis of accounting.

During the current fiscal year, there were no amendments to the budget. Encumbrances

Encumbrance accounting, under which purchase orders, contracts, and other commitments for the expenditure of monies are recorded in order to reserve that portion of the applicable appropriation, is not employed by the Town.

#### NOTE 3. Stewardship Compliance and Accountability, Continued

#### **Taxes**

Property taxes are collected by the Garfield County Treasurer and remitted to the Town in monthly installments. Taxes are levied each October on the taxable value listed as of the prior January 1 for all real property located in the Town. Taxable values are established by the County Assessor at a percent of the fair market value on primary residential property and 100 percent of the fair market value on non-primary residential property. A revaluation of all property is required to be completed no less than every five years. Taxes are due and payable on November 1 and delinquent after November 30 of each year, at which time they become liens if not paid.

#### NOTE 4. Deposits and Investments

A reconciliation of cash and investments as shown on the statement of net assets follows:

Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 147,351
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	6,142
Total	\$ 153,493

The State of Utah Money Management Council has the responsibility to advise the State Treasurer about investment policies, promote measures and rules that will assist in strengthening the banking and credit structure of the state and review the rules adopted under the authority of the State of Utah Money Management Act that relate to the deposit and investment of public funds.

The Town follows the requirements of the Utah Money Management Act (Utah code, Section 51, chapter 7) in handling its depository and investment transactions. The Act requires the depositing of Town funds in a qualified depository. The Act defines a qualified depository as any financial institution whose deposits are insured by an agency of the Federal Government and which has been certified by the State Commissioner of Financial Institutions as meeting the requirements of the Act and adhering to the rules of the Utah Money Management Council.

#### **Deposits**

#### Custodial Credit Risk

For deposits this is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the government's deposit may not be returned to it. The Town does not have a formal policy for custodial credit risk. As of June 30, 2005 cash on hand was \$450 and the carrying amount of the Town's deposits was \$49,239. As of June 30, 2005, \$0 of the Town's bank balance of \$49,660 was exposed to custodial credit risk because it was uninsured and uncollateralized.

#### NOTE 4. Deposits and Investments, Continued

#### **Investments**

The Money Management Act defines the types of securities authorized as appropriate investment for the Town and the conditions for making investment transactions. Investment transactions may be conducted only through qualified depositories, certified dealers, or directly with issuers of the investment securities.

Statutes authorize the Town to invest in negotiable or nonnegotiable deposits of qualified depositories and permitted negotiable depositories; repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements; commercial paper that is classified as "first tier' by two nationally recognized statistical rating organizations, one of which must be Moody's Investor Services or Standard & Poor's, bankers' acceptances; obligations of the United States Treasury including bills, notes, and bonds; bonds, notes, and other evidence of indebtedness of political subdivisions of the State; fixed rate corporate obligations and variable rate securities rated "A" or higher, or the equivalent of "A" or higher, by two nationally recognized statistical rating organizations; shares or certificates in a money market mutual fund as defined in the Act; and the Utah State Public Treasurer's Investment Fund

The Utah State Treasurer's Office operates the Public Treasurer's Investment Fund (PTIF). The PTIF is available for investment of funds administered by any Utah public treasurer.

The PTIF is not registered with the SEC as an investment company. The PTIF is authorized and regulated by the Money Management Act, Section 51-7, *Utah Code Annotated*, 1953, as amended. The Act established the Money Management Council which oversees the activities of the State Treasurer and the PTIF and details the types of authorized investments. Deposits in the PTIF are not insured or otherwise guaranteed by the State of Utah, and participants share proportionally in any realized gain or losses on investments.

The PTIF operates and reports to participants on an amortized cost basis. The income, gains, and losses – net of administration fees, of the PTIF are allocated based upon the participant's average daily balance. The fair vale of the PTIF investment pool is approximately equal to the value of the pool shares.

#### NOTE 4. Deposits and Investments, Continued

As of June 30, 2005 the government had the following investments and maturities:

	Investments Maturities (in Years)									
Investment Type	Fair Value	Less than 1	1-5	6-10	More than 10					
Local Government Pooled Investment Fund	\$ 103,804	\$ 103,804	\$ -	· \$ -	\$ -					
Total Fair Value	\$ 103,804	\$ 103,804	\$ -	· \$ -	\$ -					

#### Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. The Town's policy for managing its exposure to fair value loss arising from increasing interest rates is to comply with the State's Money Management Act. Section 51-7-11 of the Act requires that the remaining term to maturity of investments may not exceed the period of availability of the funds to be invested.

#### Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that an issuer or other counterparty to an investment will not fulfill its obligations. The Town's policy for reducing its exposure to credit risk is to comply with the State's Money Management Act.

At June 30, 2005 the Town had the following investments and quality ratings:

		Quality Ratings						<del></del>	
Fair Valu <b>e</b>	AA	A	A	.A		<u> </u>	٦	Unrated	
\$ 103,804	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	103,804	
\$ 103,804	\$		\$		\$	-	\$	103,804	
	Value \$ 103,804	\text{Value} AA. \text{\$ \text{\$ \text{103,804} \$ \$ } \$ \text{\$ \text{\$\$ \text{\$ \text{\$\$ \exittt{\$ \text{\$ \text{\$ \text{\$\$ \text{\$ \text{\$ \text{\$ \text{\$ \text{\$ \te	\text{Value} AAA \\ \\$ 103,804 \\$ -	Fair Value AAA A  \$ 103,804 \$ - \$	Fair Value AAA AA  \$ 103,804 \$ - \$ -	Fair Value AAA AA A  \$ 103,804 \$ - \$ - \$	Value         AAA         AA         A           \$ 103,804         \$ - \$ - \$ -         - \$ -	Fair Value AAA AA A  \$ 103,804 \$ - \$ - \$	

#### NOTE 5. Receivables

Receivables shown in the balance sheet of the utility fund are amounts due from residents for water service.

Management considers all receivables to be collectable. Therefore, an allowance for doubtful accounts is not presented and is not considered material.

#### NOTE 6. Capital Assets

The following table summarizes the changes to the fixed assets during the year ended June 30, 2005:

Governmental Activities:	30/2004	Ac	lditions	Dele	tions	Balance 30/2005
Capital assets, not being depreciated:						 
Land	\$ 2,200	_\$		\$		\$ 2,200
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	 2,200					2,200
Capital assets, being depreciated:						
Buildings and improvements	125,644		_		_	125,644
Furniture, Equipment & Vehicles	35,751		-		-	<b>35,</b> 751
Total capital assets, being depreciated	 161,395					161,395
Less accumulated depreciation for:						
Buildings and improvements	(36,866)		(3,521)		-	(40,387)
Furniture, Equipment & Vehicles	 (29,798)		(3,166)			 (32,964)
Total accumulated depreciation	 (66,664)		(6,687)		-	 (73,351)
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net	 94,731		(6,687)			 88,044
Governmental activities capital assets, net	\$ 96,931	\$	(6,687)	\$	-	\$ 90,244

Deprectiation expense was charged to the functions/programs of the City as follows:

#### Governmental Activities:

General government	\$ 4,434
Public safety	2,253
Total depreciation expense - governmental activities	\$ 6,687

#### NOTE 6. Capital Assets, Continued

Business Type Activities:		lance 0/2004	_Additions		Dele	tions	Balance 5/30/2005
Capital assets not being depreciated:  Land	\$		_\$	-	\$	-	\$ 
Total capital assets, not being depreciated							 
Capital assets being depreciated:							
Distribution System	4	487 <b>,80</b> 0		-		_	487,800
Furniture, Equipment & Vehicles		3,517		_		-	3,517
Total capital assets, being depreciated		191,317					 491,317
Less accumulated depreciation for:					-		
Distribution System	(1	22,966)	-	(12,195)		_	(135,161)
Furniture, Equipment & Vehicles		(3,517)		-		_	(3,517)
Total accumulated depreciation	(1	26,483)		(12,195)		-	 (138,678)
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net	3	64,834		(12,195)			 352,639
Business-type activities capital assets, net	\$ 3	64,834	\$	(12,195)	\$		\$ 352,639

Deprectiation expense was charged to the functions/programs of the City as follows:

#### **Business-Type Activities:**

Water	\$ 12,195
Total depreciation expense - business-type activities	\$ 12,195

NOTE 7. Long-Term Debt	
The following is a summary of long-term debt for the year ended June 30, 2005.	
General Obligation:	
5.3% Class C Roads Lease Revenue Bonds. The amount of the payment, including interest and priciple is \$9,897, and is made from Class C road funds.	\$ 17,942
Revenue Obligation - Business-type:	
Farmers Home Administration 5.125% Water Revenue Bonds. The bond calls for monthly payments of \$585 including interst at 5.125% and matures in 2033.	 103,557
Total Bonds Payable	 121,499

The following is a summary of changes in long-term debt for the year ended June 30, 2005

Governmental activities:	Balance 6/30/2004		Additions		Retirements		Balance 6/30/2005		Current Portion	
General Obligation:						•				
Class C Road Lease										
Revenue Bonds		26,389	_\$			8,447	_\$_	17,942	\$	8,905
Total Governmental Activity										
Long-term Liabilities	\$	26,389	\$		\$	8,447	_\$_	17,942	\$	8,905
Business-type Activities:										
Revenue Obligation:										
Farmers Home Administration										
Water Revenue Bonds	_\$_	106,805	_\$		_\$_	3,248	_\$_	103,557	_\$	1,754
Total Business-type Activity										
Long-term Liabilities	\$	106,805	\$		\$	3,248	\$	103,557	\$	1,754
Total Long-term Debt	\$	133,194	\$		\$	11,695	\$	121,499	\$	10,659

#### NOTE 7. Long-Term Debt, Continued

The annual requirements to amortize long-term debt outstanding as of June 30, 2005 are as follows:

Fiscal Period Ending	Governmental Activities				Business-type Activities					
June 30	P	rincipal	I	nterest	Principal		Interest			
2006	\$	8,905	\$	974	\$	1,754	\$	5,267		
2007		9,037		491		1,846		5,175		
2008		-		-		1,942		5,078		
2009		-		-		2,044		4,976		
2010		-		-		2,152		4,869		
2011-2015		-		-		12,573		22,527		
2016-2020		-		-		16,238		18,862		
2021 <b>-20</b> 25		-		-		20,968		14,132		
2026-2030		-		<b>-</b> .		27,080		8,022		
2031-2033		<del></del>				16,960		2,214		
Total	\$	17,942	\$	1,465	\$	103,557	\$	91,122		

#### NOTE 8. Reserved and Designated Fund Balances

Reserves and designations are used to indicate that a portion of the fund balance is not available for appropriation or expenditure, or is legally segregated for a specific future use. At June 30, 2005, the Town of Hatch's reserved fund balances are as follows:

#### General Fund:

Fire Department	\$ 41,984
Class C Roads	-
Total	 41,984
Water Fund:	 <del></del>
Debt Reserves	\$ 6,142

#### NOTE 9. Defined Benefit Pension Plan

The Town has no full-time employees; thus, the Town does not participate in the Utah State-Wide Local Government Retirement Systems (Systems).

#### NOTE 10. Segment Information - Enterprise Fund

The Town maintains one enterprise fund (utility fund) which provides water services to its citizens. All activities in the fund are included in the proprietary column in the financial statements.

#### NOTE 11. Risk Management

The Town is exposed to various risks of loss to torts; theft of, damage to and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; and natural disasters for which the Town carries commercial insurance. The Town maintains insurance for general liability, auto liability, and employee dishonesty through Utah Local Government's Insurance Trust.

#### NOTE 12. Bond Reserves

The water revenue bonds require a reserve of one annual payment of \$7,020 be accumulated over a 120 month period beginning October 1993. The balance of the reserve at June 30, 2005 is \$6,142